Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1828. [NO. 173.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Factorage and Commission
BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for *GOODS*.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY. W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

NEW CONFECTIONARY,
FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisns, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.
January 21, 1828—3mt79

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,
Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—6t6.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Centre Meeting House in Iredell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the classes of college, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education.

Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needle-work, painting on velvet, and the French Language. The object of the Teachers in this Seminary will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with Science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

The prices of tuition are $2 50 a quarter, for reading, writing and arithmetic; 3 75 for English Grammar and Geography; $5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science and the Latin, Greek and French languages. Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in reputable families in the neighborhood, at the moderate price of $1 50 a week, payable quarterly.

ROBERT B. CHAPMAN.
Mount Mourne, Feb. 4, 1828.—3t71.

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Charles Temple *vs.* John A. Chaffin—Original Attachment, levied in the hands of A. J. Worke.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or replevy; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t74—per. adv. $2.

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,
By Old Sir Archie, of Roanoke,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of *Burton & Clayton*, at Beaty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 23 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of $8 the season, $5 the single leap, and $15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property changed.

SIR ARCHIE

is a beautiful *dark bay*, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennehan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigee:

"We certify, that the bay Stud horse *Young Sir Archie*, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Lincln county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his gran-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring.

January 22, 1828.

DUNCAN CAMERON, }
THOMAS D. BENNEHAN." }

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pastorage will be furnised gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

ALFRED M. BURTON.
February 12, 1828.—5t77.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE
JANUS.

HAVING purchased this valuable Horse from Mr. Stockton, I will stand him the ensuing season at my stable, on Sugar Creek, the four first working days in each week, to be let to mares at the reduced price of three dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable the 15th of October next; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the first of August. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig. A further description is deemed useless, as it is hoped that all who wish to breed fine and valuable colts, will call and judge for themselves.

JAMES DINKINS.
Pebruary 28, 1828.—8t80.

NOTICE,

THAT in pursuance to a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, sen. on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable

TRACT of LAND

on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of Land in the Western part of North-Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. There is on the premises a large and elegant brick *Dwelling House*; and also a brick Kitchen, and all necessary outhouses.

On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another TRACT of LAND, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury.

Also, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely

NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WILLIAM C. MEANS, }
JOHN N. PHIFER, } *Trustees.*

State of North-Carolina, } *Lincoln County.* }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1828.

Andrew Friday, *vs.* Joseph Martin.

Original Attachment, levied on land, being an undivided interest in the real estate of James Rutledge, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Martin, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him.

Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in January, 1828.

VARDY M'BEE.
March 4th, 1828—6t76—pr. adv. $2.

Estate of Daniel Gallant.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Gallant, late of Mecklenburg, deceased, desires all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time limited by act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, *Ex'tor.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership formerly under the firm of DAVISON & DEWESE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

THOMAS DAVISON,
JONATHAN DEWESE.
March 4th, 1828-2t.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Biographical Sketch of the Rev. HUMPHREY HUNTER, late Pastor of Steel Creek and Goshen Congregations.

When those who have rendered essential services to their country and to the church, are removed from the scene of their labours, a grateful remembrance of their virtues is certainly due, and is eminently connected with our love for the liberties of our land and the prosperity of Zion. In the case before us, the valor of the Revolutionary Soldier, and the faithfulness of the Gospel Minister, demand our regard. Mr. Hunter was born on the 14th of May, 1755. His paternal grandfather was a native of Glasgow, in Scotland. His grandfather, in the lineage of his mother, was of Brest, in France. His father was born in the vicinity of Londonderry, and lived there as a merchant until his death, which was at the age of 40 years. Mr. Hunter was then in the 4th year of his age, and was nurtured by his mother, who remained on the premises where she was left a widow, eleven years. Then, on the 3d of May, 1769, in ship Helena, she embarked with her family at Londonderry, bound to Charleston, S. C. and on the 27th of the ensuing August, arrived according to destination. A few days after her arrival in Charleston, a conveyance was found from thence to Mecklenburg county, N. C. where she bought land and remained during life.

As the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty appears to have been a prominent object with Mrs. Hunter in leaving the land of her nativity, it is not strange that the mind of her son was awakened up at the first illegal encroachments made by the agents of Great Britain, and excited more and more by the repeated aggressions which followed.

In 1774, when political affairs were rapidly approaching the awful crisis of sanguinary collision, he was an anxious and animated spectator of threatening events. It was on the 19th of April, 1775, that hostilities were commenced at Lexington. Mr. Hunter describes the effects of this battle on the citizens of Mecklenburg, in the following words:—"That was a wound of a deepening, gangrenous nature, not to be healed without amputation: Intelligence of the affair speedily spread abroad—yea, flew, as if on the wings of the wind, collecting a storm. No sooner had it reached the inhabitants of Mecklenburg, than an ardent, patriotic fire glowed almost in every breast:—it was not to be confined:—it burst into a flame:—it blazed through every corner of the county. Communications from one to another were made with great facility. Committees were held in various neighborhoods—every man was a politician—Death, rather than slavery, was the voice, comparatively, of all."

The declaration of American Independence was an event, viewed in all its relations and consequences, of more moral grandeur and universal interest, than can be found amid the records of ancient renown or the archives of modern greatness. This declaration of rights was not a mere contingency or the unexpected issue of a fortuitous combination of circumstances; it was not the unanticipated discovery of a few learned and daring statesmen; but it was the legitimate result of an interesting preparation for deeds of greatness and measures of justice. It was the triumph of law, justice, liberty and religion, over discord, oppression, bondage and corruption. We must look further than the learning, and bravery, and tried integrity of the heroes of '76; we must search even beyond the aggressions of the British government, to find the ingredients of American Independence:—we must go to the character and principles of *the people*. We have seen no such government formed, because we have met with no such materials for an independent nation. It was the public sentiment of an enlightened and virtuous people, which called forth the valor and firmness of those who publicly and authoritatively defied the opposers of freedom and the enemies of righteousness. They knew the estimate placed on the best privileges of the country, or they would not have summoned its citizens to defend them. Acting as the representatives of such a *people*, the members of the American Congress of '76, were justified in their measures of hazard and magnanimity. They were impelled to energy and unanimity by the voice of an injured, suffering and enlightened nation.

In ascertaining, then, the comparative claims of different sections of the United States to the honor of originating those measures which terminated in our freedom, it is reasonable to inquire who first united in the public proclamation of determined resistance to the encroachments of British power? Who first dissolved the political ties which previously bound us to the government of England? Who first declared to the world their right to be free and independent, and solemnly pledged their lives and fortunes and honor to maintain their liberty?

The answer may be given without hesitation:—*The citizens of Mecklenburg county, in North-Carolina.* As early as the 20th of May, 1775, this county unitedly and publicly made as full and as fearless a *declaration of Independence* as could be made by dispassionate and upright men. (Mecklenburg then included the present county of Cabarrus.)

Nearly *fourteen months* before the declaration made by Congress, this county issued their proclamation, containing many of the very sentiments expressed by Mr. Jefferson in that admirable production. The evidence of this fact is of the most indisputable kind. An attested copy of the proceedings of that memorable day was drawn up by the Clerk, John McKNITT ALEXANDER, Esq. and deposited with Gen. WM. R. DAVIE, which can be seen by those who wish it. In addition to this, the testimony of many as reputable men as can be found, who were present and witnessed all the proceedings, can be produced. And we have made this digression from the main subject of this sketch, to bring in the testimony of Mr Hunter, who was a witness to all the proceedings and who made a record, (now in our possession) from which the following extract is given:—"Orders were issued by Col. Thos. Polk to the several militia companies, that two men, selected from each company, should meet at the Court-House on the 19th of May, 1775, in order to consult with each other on such measures as might be thought best to be pursued. Accordingly on said day a much larger number than two from each company were present. There was some difficulty in choosing the commissioners. To have selected all thought to be worthy, would have rendered the number too great. The following persons were chosen, termed *the delegation*:—Abraham Alexander, sen. Thomas Polk, Robert Harris, sen. Adam Alexander, Richard Barry, John McKnitt Alexander, Neil Morrison, Hezekiah Alexander, Hezekiah J. Balch, Zacheus Wilson, John Phifer, James Harris, Wm. Kennon, John Ford, Henry Downs, Ezra Alexander, William Graham, John Queary, Charles Alexander, Waitstill Avery, Ephraim Brevard, Benjamin Patton, Matthew McClure, Robert Irwin, John Flenniken, David Reese.

Abraham Alexander was nominated and unanimously voted to the chair, John McKnitt Alexander and Ephraim Brevard were chosen secretaries. The chair being occupied and the clerks seated, the house was called to order and proceeded to business. Then, a full, a free and dispassionate discussion obtained on the various subjects for which the delegation had convened; and the following resolutions were unanimously ordained:—

1st. *Resolved*, That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form, or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

2d. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, and abjure all political connection, contract or association, with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3d. *Resolved*, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; and, of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing Association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which Independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

4th. *Resolved*, That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military, within this country, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each and every of our former laws;—wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities or authority therein.

5th. *Resolved*, That it is further decreed, that all, each and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations; and that every member present of this delegation shall hereafter be a civil officer, viz:—a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a "Committee-man," to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adoption of laws, and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

These resolves having been concurred in, bye laws and regulations for the government of a standing committee of public safety were enacted, and acknowledged. Then a select committee was appointed to report on the ensuing day a full and definite statement of grievances, together with a more correct and formal draft of the declaration of Independence. The proceedings having been thus arranged and somewhat in readiness for promulgation, the delegation then adjourned until the next day at 12 o'clock.

The 20th of May, at 12 o'clock, the delegation as chosen had convened. The select committee were also present, and reported agreeably to instructions, viz: a statement of grievances and formal draft of the declaration of Independence, written by Dr. Ephraim Brevard, chairman of said committee, and read by him to the delegation. The resolves, bye-laws and regulations, were read by John McKnitt Alexander, Esq. It was then announced from the chair, "are you all agreed?" There was not a dissenting voice. Finally, the whole proceedings were read distinctly and audibly at the Court-House door, by Col. Thomas Polk, to a large, respectable and approving assembly of citizens, who were present and gave sanction to the business of the day.

A copy of all these proceedings was then drawn off and given in charge to Capt. James Jack, (then of Charlotte) that he should present them to Congress, then in session in Philadelphia.

On the return of Capt. Jack, he reported that Congress individually manifested their entire approbation of the conduct of the Mecklenburg citizens, but deemed it premature to lay their proceedings officially before the House."

This extract fully corresponds with the publication made in the Journal (Oct. 19th, 1824) by Dr. M. W. Alexander, taken from the official record of the proceedings.

It proves very clearly the necessity of the American revolution, and shows that it was founded on the principles of true liberty; that this revolution was not forced on the people by designing and ambitious leaders, but that every important and daring measure of it was forced on Congress by the voice of the people. This was certainly true with the non-importation agreement in 1774, with the assumption of arms in 1775, and the declaration of Independence in 1776. If, then, *this voice for freedom* was right, as time has fully shown, undoubtedly those who first proclaimed it, and formally embodied themselves as free and independent citizens, ought to claim and justly deserve the renown of *original actors* in this memorable scene. Facts prove that the citizens of Mecklenburg county preceded all others in the assumption of ground completely independent.

Dr. Ramsay, in his history of the U. States, expressly says:—"It was not till some time in 1776, that the colonies began to take other ground, and contend that it was their interest to be forever separated from Great Britain."

And the conduct pursued by the colonists as a body, shows this to be true; for it is well known that they continued their exports to the mother country for nearly a year after they ceased to import, and even after hostilities were commenced. Had independence been at that time their settled object, it would have been madness to continue transferring their resources to their enemies, instead of procuring and retaining the supplies necessary for defence.

Dr. Ramsay further states:—"Tho' new weight was daily thrown into the scale, in which the advantages of independence were weighed, yet it did not preponderate till about that time in 1776, when intelligence reached the colonists of the act of parliament passed in December, 1775, for throwing them out of British protection, and of hiring foreign troops to assist in effecting their conquest." This act was well calculated to turn the scale, and it did so. But near *seven months* before it was passed, the *Mecklenburg Declaration* was made. And this declaration was made too, before the famous pamphlet, under the signature of "Common Sense," to which so much influence has been attributed, was either written or published.

The unassuming and respectful conduct of the people of Mecklenburg, proves that they wish to claim no exclusive honor for what they did or suffered to advance the libertiee of our country. They sought, and in common with their fellow-citizens, have long since found a sufficient reward for their enterprise, in the consciousness of doing their duty.—But so long as American Independence has a charm for the ears of freemen, let it be remembered that in the streets of Charlotte it was *first proclaimed*.

Not long after this transaction, Mr. Hunter joined with the inhabitauts of this and adjoining counties in testifying that they were willing, not only to declare independence, but to maintain it by arms.

The first expedition in which he was engaged, was against the tories, assembled in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Intelligence of their hostilities was not long received in Mecklenburg, until a regiment of volunteers, composed of infantry and cavalry, were on their march, commanded by Col. Thomas Polk and Col. Adam Alexander. Charles Polk, brother of the Colonel, commanded a company of cavalry, in which Mr. Hunter was a private. By the time these troops reached Fayetteville, the tories had dispersed. Immediately after his return, Mr. Hunter commenced his classical education at Clio nursery in Rowan county. Soon after this, the Cherokee Indians commenced depredations on the frontier settlements. Gen. Rutherford speedily collected and had in movement a respectable brigade, collected from the counties of Guilford, Rowan and Mecklenburg, &c. composed of infantry and three corps of cavalry. In one of these, commanded by Capt. Robt. Maybon, Mr. Hunter was second Lieutenant. In that campaign, the Indians received severe correction, and were completely humbled, their leaders being taken and their forces scattered. After his return from this campaign, Mr. Hunter resumed his studies in Charlotte, in the College called Queen's Museum, under the care of Rev. Dr. McWhorter, where he continued, without intermission, until the surrender of Charleston and the carnage of Buford's regiment in the Waxhaws. Intelligence of these events being received, the exercises of the College were suspended, the minors being commended by the President to the care of their parents, and the effective urged to the martial field, in defence of their country.

This took place in the summer of 1780, at which time Gen. Gates was on his way to the South. To strenghten his forces, Gen. Rutherford issued orders for the several battallions in the western counties of the State to assemble at Salisbury. In a short time a Brigade was in motion. For the first three weeks, Mr. Hunter acted as Commissary, and afterwards as Lieutenant in the company of Capt. Thomas Givens. Having scoured the Tory settlement, on the N. E. side of the Yadkin river, Gen. Rutherford joined Gen. Gates at Cheraw. From that place Gen. Gates marched directly towards Camden, passing through a sandy and barren country, in which his troops suffered much for provisions. On the 12th of August, he reached Clermont, 13 miles from Camden. On the approach of Gates, Cornwallis hastened from Charleston to Camden and arrived there on the 14th of August. On the night of the 15th, he marched from Camden, intending an engagement. On the same night, Gen. Gates advanced towards Camden. The advance of both armies met in the night and engaged,

Sen[illegible] Col. Armand's corps [illegible] being wounded, fell back so sudden[ly] that the infantry were broken and the whole line of the army thrown into confusion. On the morning of the 16th, general engagement took place. The Virginia militia, forming the left wing of Gates' army, on being charged, threw down their arms and left the field. A great part of the North-Carolina militia followed their base example. The regular troops, of the Maryland and Delaware lines, stood their ground and fought with determined resolution, until completely overpowed by numbers. Part of the North-Carolina militia under the command of Gen Gregory, acquitted themselves well. They kept their ground while they had a cartridge to fire. Gen. Gregory was twice wounded by a bayonet. Gen. Rutherford was wounded and taken prisoner. Mr. Hunter was in the whole of this engagement and was taken prisoner near the close of it. Soon after Mr. Hunter was taken prisoner, the brave BARON DE CALB, without suite or aid, and apparently separated from his command, came facing the enemy. He was soon descried by the soldiers clapping their hands upon their shoulders, referring to his epauletts. "A General, a Rebel General." Immediately a man on horseback (but not Tarleton) met him and demanded his sword. The Baron reluctantly presented the handle towards him, and drawing back, said in French: —"Are you an officer, sir?" His antagonist, perhaps not understanding him, with an oath more sternly demanded his sword. The Baron, apparently disdaining to surrender to any but an officer, dashed from him facing the British line. The cry, "a Rebel General," sounded before him. The line fired on him as he passed, and having rode 20 or 30 poles, he fell mortally wounded. His body was pierced by seven balls. He was immediately stripped of his hat, coat and neck-cloth, and raised to his feet and placed with his hands resting on the end of a wagon. In this situation, whilst the blood was streaming through his shirt, he stood when Cornwallis, with his suite, came up to him, & being told who he was, respectfully addressed him in the following words:—"I am sorry, sir, to see you—not sorry that you are vanquished, but that you are so severely wounded." Having given orders to an officer to minister to him as far as he could, he rode off. De Calb died shortly after. Thus ended the days of a noble and experienced officer. He was a German by birth, had been long in the French service, and came generously to aid us in defending our liberties.

Mr. Hunter was kept in Camden enclosed in a prison-yard, and fed for seven days on the bread of affliction. Afterwards, with about 50 officers, he was taken to the township of Orangeburg, S. C. There he continued, without hat or coat, until the 13th of November, 1780. Without the design of transgressing the boundary line of the township, he went to visit a friendly lady who had promised him a home-spun coat. He was interrupted by a man on horseback, armed with Sword and Pistols, who styled himself a Lieutenant of the station under Col. Fisher. He upbraided, blustered, threatened, and sternly commanded Mr. H. to march before him to the station, then to be confined and tried for having broken parole. No excuse, apology, confession or promise, would extenuate his terms. To the station, said he, you shall go, and take the road. He was a true tory-loyalist and was treating on hard terms with a real rebel-whig. Up the road the whig had to go, sour and sulky, with much reluctance and more malignity, highly exasperated by being goaded on by the point of the Tory's Sword. The whig was sharply on the look out, and full of design not to be driven up the road very far. In less than a quarter of a mile lay a large pine tree, on which the fire had acted. Plenty of knots were strewed about it. To the further side of said tree, as to a city of refuge, the whig took shelter. The Tory shot one of his Pistols after him, which took no effect. Then, instead of the *horns of the altar*, the knots of the forest were his manuals. The Tory leaped his horse over the tree, the whig with equal facility, changed sides. Much skilful rencountering & warlike manœuvering were performed, while he was thus kept in bay by the Tory, who, after some time, discharged his other Pistol, which was also ineffectual. The whig being fully armed with his bludgeons, and fully as well disposed to deal them out in a missive way, with much liberality, the tory was forthwith dismounted, disarmed of his sword and humbly brought to capitulation on the following terms:—the tory, on account of other prisoners on parole, as well as him with whom he was treating, was never to make it known that any of them had ever passed the line of demarcation, or in any way offended. The whig was never to publish the conquest he had gained over the tory, and to give back the sword he had taken from him. The secrecy was not, however, preserved. The horse having escaped from the battle, arrived at the station with saddle and holsters, but without his rider, which excited enquiry. The tory himself, on his arrival, bore bright marks of lightwood weapons, and on a close examination, all confidence was betrayed. This rencounter took place on the evening of Friday. On the Sabbath following, a citation from Col. Fisher was issued, that all the militia prisoners should appear at the Court-House on Monday, by 12 o'clock. On the same evening Mr. Hunter escaped, (as it is generally believed, by disarming the sentinand taking him captive also,) and in nine days arrived in Mecklenburg.

He was but a few days at home, till he joined himself to a brigade of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Sumpter. In the regiment commanded by Col. Henry Hampton, he was Lieutenant, and was attached to the regiment command by Col. Henry Lee, at the battle of Eutaw Springs, in which he was slightly wounded. This campaign ended with the termination of the war in the Southern States. Although Mr. H. was not raised to high rank, and the exploits in which he was engaged were not peculiarly brilliant; yet his services (all voluntarily rendered) prove him to have been a true and determined friend to his country. No man sustained a higher character for personal bravery and manly integrity.

After the close of the war, he resumed his literary pursuits at Clio Nursery. On the 4th of July, 1785, he entered the junior class at Mount Zion college, and on the 4th of July, 1787, was regularly graduated at said college. During the same year, he commenced the study of Theology, under the care of the Presbytery of S. Carolina. He was licensed to preach the Gospel on the 15th of October 1789 and was regularly ordained as pastor of Hopwell church, in S. Carolina, in May, 1791. He afterwards removed to Lincoln county, and was installed as pastor of Unity and Goshen congregations. For many years before his death, he was pastor of Steel Creek church, in Mecklenburg county. For 38 years he was an able and faithful minister of the Gospel, *willing to count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus.* Possessing a strong and original mind, he gave, by a good education, the best direction to its powers, and consecrated them to the highest of objects, *that he might finish his course with joy, and the ministry which he received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God.*

As a preacher he was distinguished for his evangelical sentiments, earnest and unassuming manner, and at times, his eloquent delivery. For many of his last years, the infirmities of age limited to some extent his active usefulness; but his mind was vigorous and discriminating, and his preaching faithfully and fervent to the last. He received the summons of death with christian fortitude and resignation, on the 21st August, 1827, in the 74th year of his age.

The stars of the Revolutionary contest are rapidly setting. They shine with additional lustre, as they go down from our view. They leave behind them a generation blessed with the light of their example and permitted to gather the fruit of their toils. Another mighty revolution in human affairs must take place, before such a cluster of worthies will live and labour together. When, therefore, they pass from the stage of action, let not their posterity cease to venerate their names and record their virtues.

Jan. 30, 1828. ATTICUS.

We copy, says the New York Commercial, as incidents of the day, an account of the proceedings at New Orleans, on the 8th Jan. Two suggestions made in the speeches merit being referred to.—Mr. Hamilton of New-York took occasion to introduce General Jackson's services in the revolutionary war: and as all our readers may not know what these services were, it may be proper to inform them. General Jackson was born on the 15th March, 1768. Consequently he was in his *ninth year* when independence was declared. In 1780, being in his *thirteenth year*, he was, in company with several fugitive settlers, imprisoned by the enemy in the Waxsaw meeting house, but escaped into the woods. The next day, he was captured. He never joined any part of the army after that period.—These are his *revolutionary services*, according to his biographer, Mr. Eaton.—One other remark which we have to make, is on the General's assertion, after admitting that he had violated the laws and the constitution, that by so doing he saved the west. Is it necessary to repeat the observation, that these violations occurred when *not on enemy's foot was on the soil?* The enemy had disappeared from the West on the 19th January.—The official news of peace was received on the 13th of Febauary. Mr. Louallier was arrested on the 4th of March, Judge Hall on the 5th, Mr. Dick, the district attorney, with Judge Lewis, some days after. And still some days after, Mr. Louallier was brought to trial, before a court martial, for an essay in a newspaber! It is true, that the General's imitation of Cromwell and Buonaparte, in sending an armed force into the Senate-house, and expelling the legislators at the point of the bayonet, took place shortly before the battle. *Baltimore Patriot.*

Prosperity has this property, it puffs up narrow souls, makes them imagine themselves high and mighty, and look down upon the world with contempt; but a truly noble and resolved spirit appears greatest in distress, and then becomes more bright and conspicuous.

Plutarch's Lives.

Intelligence.

MEXICO.

A brief account is given of the result of the late insurrection in Mexico, in an article which we copied on Thursday from a Baltimore paper. Yesterday we received a variety of newspapers from the Mexican capital, down to the 10th ult. containing details of the attempt at civil war, and its victorious suppression. The faction that had long been making efforts to destroy the free institutions and federal system of the Mexican Republic, at length appealed to arms, and has been signally defeated. The contest lasted but ten days. General Bravo, the *Vice President*, who put himself at the head of the malcontents, was taken prisoner, with twenty-five officers, by General Guerrero. Barragan and Santa Anna have been deserted by their followers, and are fugitives. General Arana has been shot, and Padre Martinez, and the rest of the chiefs, or prominent agents, in the revolt, will experience the same fate, after having been tried. The capture of Bravo is considered as the termination of the struggle, the occurrence of which may be deemed fortunate on the whole, since it leaves the government stronger than it ever was, and the tranquillity of the country on a more solid basis. The faction proclaimed that the present Congress were illegally chosen, and the laws of the 10th May and 30th December against the Spaniards, contrary to the constitution and formal compacts. The physical, and generally the moral force of the nation is on the side of the present authorities, but the treasury is empty.

The *Congress*, seventy-four gun ship, joined Commodore Porter's squadron, at Vera Cruz, in the first week of last month.

The following extract of a private letter from a very intelligent source, has just been communicated to us for publication.

"CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 9, 1828.

"On the 22d ultimo, I wrote you under the belief that affairs in Mexico were in an improving situation. It was then impossible to foresee the events which have crowded themselevs upon us within the last fortnight. During this brief period, a civil war has begun and has ended. The *Escoceses* finding all other means fruitless to restore themselves to power, thought fit to appeal to arms. The game was a desperate one; but they resolved to play in spite of the inequality which, as they must have known, existed, and which we hoped would have averted such a struggle. The standard of rebellion was raised at Otumba. A few unthinking creatures were seduced to join in it, and government found itself compelled to send a strong detachment of troops under command of Guerrero to disperse the insurgents. A few days after he marched, sundry officers left Mexico clandestinely, and united themselves with Montano, who commanded the party which first assembled at Otumba. He of course was a mere tool, and the departure of these officers, known to be violent Escoceses, at once characterised the plan which they pledged themselves to carry into execution. On the morning of the first instant, Bravo, the Vice President, also made his escape from Mexico, and after wandering about without followers for five or six days, was joined by Montano, whose force had by that time been reduced by desertion to about 150 men. They proceeded to Tulancingo, about 25 leagues N. E. of Mexico, and there they fortified themselves. Guerrero, followed and encircled them, and after a very feeble resistance they were compelled to surrender. The captives are Bravo, four colonels, seven lieutenant colonels, and fourteen captains. The only wounded man is Correa; he has, they say, lost his nose.

The painful duty devolves upou us of announcing the decease of Major-General Jacob Brown, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States. He expired at his residence in this city, yesterday, after a brief illness of three or four days, preceded by a general indisposition of longer duration.

His name is too intimately interwoven with the history of his country, to make it necessary for us to accompany this annunciation with any reference to his public life or services. His individual merits are too universully appreciated to need to be blazoned by the pen of eulogy. At a future day we shall endeaveor to do justice to his eminent deserts as a soldier and citizen, and to hold up to his fellow-citizens, in their proper colors, the example of his illustrious deeds and his blameless and virtuous private life.

Nat. Int.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—On Monday, the 4th inst. Mr. George Sanders, a respectable industrious mechanic, residing in the vicinity of this city, ejected a *snake* from his stomach nine inches long, and about in the proportion of the common adder, but not resembling in color any snake heretofore seen in this country. The back a light brown, the belly red and green, extending in two stripes lengthways, and the eyes white. Whether its color is owing to its confinement in the stomach or not, naturalists must decide.

Mr. Sanders has been troubled for more than a year past with unusual pain in his stomach, which gradually increased. For a month past it has been constant, and frequently severe, accompanied by motion like the crawling of some living animal. He often told his wife, that he had a snake in his inside. She ridiculed the idea, thinking him hypochondriacal—but he persisted. On the Saturday previous, he felt unusual pain in his stomach, which extended to his neck and head—he took a dose of medicine, but got no relief; on Sunday he took a larger dose, but still relief was not obtained.—Monday morning, at breakfast, after swallowing a piece of meat, he felt such a nauseous sickness, that he left the house and commenced a severe vomiting, in the course of which he brought up a living reptile. It expired immediately, and is now preserved for the inspection of the curious.

Mr. S. is now enjoying good health, and may emphatically be said to be "a new creature." *Sentinel.*

Married.—At the market-house, in this city, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by J. W. Meredith, Esq. Mr. Bright Prickett to Eliza Cole.—The above pair were emigrating from North Carolina, and became first acquainted with each other "on the long road to Georgia." They were bound to different sections of the country, and finding that the road forked at Augusta, the idea of a separation was intolerable, so enamoured had they become of each other on their journey. They had halted in front of the market, when their disconsolate situation was whispered to some of our citizens—the news soon became general, and in a short period several hundreds of our people, from generals and aldermen, colonels and 'squires, down to the little boys of the city, gathered around—and all agreed that Mr. Bright and Miss Eliza should be one. A subscription was instantly raised to pay the license fee, and our worthy 'Squire of the 122d district, volunteered to officiate on the occasion without "fee, reward, or the hope thereof."—The knot being tied, Alderman Danforth proposed that a subscription be raised for a marriage portion, and, with a praise-worthy example, tendered 100 lbs. of bacon as his quota.—The thing took well—all hands contributed their mite—and the happy pair took up their line of march, arm in arm, towards Tallahassee, amidst loud huzzas, prosperity to the Republic, and long live Mr Bright and Mrs. Eliza. *Georgia Courier.*

In a late English paper, we observe the marriage of a daughter of some great Rotterdam banker, with a Dutch name so full of consonants that we can neither speak it nor write it, to whom the indulgent father gives a portion of seven millions. Nicodemus Crowquill would ask, "I wonder if she has got any sisters."

Bones of the Mammoth.—The fossil remains of this collossal animal, lately discovered by our countrymen in the Burman empire, imbedded with those of the rhinoceros, ruminating animals, tortoises, and crocodiles have given rise to much curious speculation among the geologists of France. It seems that up to this moment the mammoth's bones had never been discovered in equatorial regions. It was thought therefore, to have been designed by nature to inhabit cold countries, like the fossil elephant, which was discovered entire on the banks of the Lena. This discovery is thought very important, as it must give rise to fresh discussion and inquiries, which, if they determine nothing, will at least amuse for a while, and may in the end lead to something like a satisfactory conclusion. *Glasgow Courier.*

Ornaments cheap and brilliant.—At a ball in Calcutta, a lady, remarkable for the splendour of her dress and ornaments, attracted the eyes of all the company on entering the ball room. Rows of brilliants, which threw around her a light like that of the fabulous carbuncles of the Arabian Nights, glittered down her dress, and eclipsed all the jewels in the room. When the other ladies, desirous of examining her sumptuous ornaments, drew near and began to pry into the mystery, it was discovered that the ingenious fair one had imprisoned some hundreds of fireflies in little bags of muslin, the *ventus textiles* of Petronius; and that proud to adorn so much beauty, they fluttered as she moved, and gave her the appearance of being decked out with jewels of living fire. *London Weekly Review.*

We observe with great satisfaction the appearance of an American edition of *Todd's improved copy of Johnson's Dictionary abridged by Chalmers.* This work has appeared to us, ever since we began to use it as printed in England, a desideratum for our own country; and we have been surprised that it was not immediately deemed an object of speculation by the American booksellers. The edition to which we refer has just been issued at Boston, by Mr. Charles Ewer and Mr. T. Harrington Carter, in a thick octavo volume, *stereotyped.* The *pronunciation* of all the words found in Walker's Dictionary is given, as it stands in that work; and of the many which are not found there, it has been added by the American editor, according to Walker's principles, as far as these could be applied.

Mr. Todd's second edition of Johnson, published last February, furnished nearly a thousand additional words, all of which are inserted in the Appendix to the American copy. Walker's "Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture Proper Names, &c." is also included at large in the volume. In general, great and successful pains seem to have been taken to render the American edition of the Abridgement not only superior to the British, but complete for all the purposes of writing and speaking, for which such a book of reference may be deemed useful or indispensable. The American editor mentions, in his very satisfactory preface, that in preparing the valuable Appendix, he made a free use of the Vocabulary of Americanisms, by his learned and respected friend, John Pickering, Esq. now of Boston, who furnished him with his interleaved copy, containing much useful information in manuscript. *Nat. Gaz.*

Matrimony.—One of the Philadelphia editors has been at the trouble and expense of embellishing the hymeneal department of his paper with the cut of a *mouse trap*; and lest the reader should be at a loss to "smell his device," he has surmounted it with the adage, that 'marriage is like a mouse trap, easy to get in, but hard to escape." The trap is represented to be full of prisoners dissatisfied with their *locus in quo*; and, like Yorick's starling, they are trying to "get out," but "can't."

The Administration meeting held in this place on Tuesday last, was large and respectable, and we can say, without the fear of contradiction, that at least two-thirds of the Freemen of Guilford County, are in favor of the present worthy Chief Magistrate of the United States. *Patriot.*

The Methodist Conference.—This respectable body of men terminated their annual session on the 14th inst. The public in general was gratified by the religious exercises in which it was permitted to indulge; nor, we would fain hope, were the animated and eloquent exertions of Bishop Soule without their full effect on all who had the pleasure of hearing him. *Camden Journal.*

The Investigation in Kentucky.—We give an extract from the Spirit of '76, at Frankfort, containing the *denouement* of the Jackson farce in the Senate of Kentucky. All accounts represent it, as covering the party with confusion.

One suggestion will throw light upon this subject. When we saw that Francis Preston Blair, an intimate friend of Mr. Clay in '24 and 5, refused to give evidence before the Senate, it struck us as an unfavorable circumstance. Subsequent intelligence has removed our apprehensions. This Mr. Blair is *now* a violent Jackson man. It was he, who poured into Kendall's ear, intimations that *he* had received letters from Mr. Clay—that *he* could prove this, that and the other. But when the pinch comes, Mr. Blair, who had not scrupled to insinuate the contents of a private correspondence, takes refuge from communicating it, in the plea of the sacrednrss of private correspondence. We desire the reader to bear in mind these facts. *Whig.*

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, 16th Feb. 1828.

One of the most amusing members of the House of Representatives is Mr. Crockett of Tennessee. He showed me a day since his coat of arms upon a seal, and characteristic enough truly they were of the owner, being a rifle, a butcher's knife, and a tomahawk, surmounting his name. "I dont know why," says Mr. C. "I should be afraid to rise and address the House of Representatives, for I can whip any man in it,"—and his appearance promises a fulfilment of his words. This is the gentleman who sometime since boasted that he could wade the Mississippi, carry a steam boat on his back, and whip his weight in wild cats. A very clever fellow too, but, like Sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone, an enthusiast in field sports. He had lately a wager pending upon his skill with the rifle at a hundred yards, and staked a thousand dollars against five hundred that he would surpass his opponent in twelve shots, he firing without a rest, and allowing the other side to use one. His antagonist prudently paid forfeit, and Tennessee was triumphant. *N. Y. Courier.*

The Yankees.—Mr. Walsh, in his review of Carter's Letters, thus alludes to the characteristic enterprise of the Yankees.

"The time will come, if not already arrived, when no field of industry and enterprise, in any part of the world, can be made safe from them, as prying and pushing competitors of the most ingenious and confident of the original occupants. They will penetrate all the forests; explore all the water-falls of the mountainst master all the processes of art; and affright the nations, as well by the success of their mercurial and pervading spirit, as by the rapid increase of their numbers, and continuous diffusion of their race, principles and power."

Subtract from a great man all that he owes to opportunity, and all that he owes to chance, all that he has gained by the wisdom of his friends, and by the folly of his enemies, and our Brobdignag will often become a Lilliputian.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1828.

Major General Brown, Commander in Chief of the Army of the U. States, departed this life on the 24th ult. at his residence in Washington City. The Senate and House of Representatives passed resolutions, expressive of their deep regret for the death of the distinguished leader in the glorious battles of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie. To him emphatically belonged, said Mr. Hamilton, the distinction, during the late war, of having been the first to deprive the British bayonet of its reputed invincibility.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The suspension of the *direct* trade between the United States and the *British* West-India Islands, because the President, consulting the honor and dignity of the country, refused to submit to the humiliating terms prescribed by the English minister, has been seized on by the opposition, in order to excite popular odium against the Administration, particularly in North-Carolina. It has been represented, as a loss of the *West-India* trade; when nothing is farther from the truth. We have lost *none* of the West-India trade:—with all the West-India Islands, except those belonging to the British, it is as flourishing as ever, indeed, more so: and with the latter it has suffured no diminution, as the Custom House books show, but is carried on *indirectly*, as extensively and profitably as before the interdiction by the British government of the *direct* trade. Many honest citizens, no doubt, have been led to believe, from the assertions and statements of the opposition, that because we have been shut out from the *direct* trade to the British Islands, the *West-India trade* altogether is closed to us; but this is a great delusion. The trade to the British West-India Islands does not amount to a *fifth* part of our *West-India trade;* and the value of our trade to a single Island, that of St. Domingo, for the four years previous to the cessation of the *direct* trade with the British Islands, was nearly as great as it was with the whole of the latter. How, then, can honorable men, grave statesmen, justify themselves in asserting and re-asserting, that we have *lost* the *West-India* trade? They can do it in no other way, than upon the principle, pernicious both in morals and politics, that the *end justifies the means.*

The *experience* of every one must convince him, setting aside official facts and documents, which cannot be denied, that the *West-India trade* is *not* lost. Do we pay a higher price *now*, for sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, or for any other article, the product of the West-India Islands, than we have done heretofore? Do we not, on the contrary, get them *lower* than we have done for years past? Every one must answer in the affirmative. Let these facts alone, then, with which every one is acquainted, satisfy the people, that the clamour about the loss of the West-India trade has no foundation in truth; that it is made by ambitious politicians, by political adventurers, to mislead and dupe the people, in order to displace those who are in office, so that *they may get in themselves.* This is the truth; and the people, should they be so unwise as to make a change in the Administration, will find it so.

As to the manner in which the loss of the *direct* trade with the British Islands, affects *this State*, let the subjoined article from the *Norfolk Herald*, show:—

West India Trade.—It would give us great pleasure, to see our intercourse with the British West Indies renewed, upon terms that might become the honor as well as the interest of the U. States; no one can desire it more than we do. But it is due to truth to declare, that since the intercourse stopped, lumber here has generally supported high prices, and the demand for it has been more slowly met than before. And even at this time, the article is in greater demand and at a better price in Elizabeth City, N. C. than the average of those times when the intercourse was open to the British Islands—and the tonnage employed has rather increased than diminished (as also has commercial business generally) in that flourishing little town (now the third in commercial consequence in the state of North Carolina.)

Norfolk Herald.

On this subject, we copy another article, which shows what our neighbors in Canada think of the loss we have sustained, by being shut out from the *direct* trade to the British West-India Islands. The Quebec editor admits, that Mr. Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, was "*right* in saying, that, *notwithstanding the interdiction*, the American exports to the West Indies had been *as considerable as usual.*" Yet facts like these will never be spread before the people by the partizans of Gen. Jackson; the truth, if possible, will be hid from them.

From the National Gazette.

The Quebec Gazette contains a statement of the Imports and Exports for the island of Jamaica, ending on the 1st October last. The edtor of that paper accompanies the statement with the following remarks:—"The interdiction of the United States trade to the West Indies was in force during that period; in the early part of it no *entrepots* had been formed in the foreign islands, and the Colonial trade was carried on with unusual rigor. Yet what is the result? The colonies have furnish 12,171½ barrels flour, and foreign powers 63,239, (perhaps 5000 of them were from the North of Europe.) The United States' Secretary of the Treasury was indeed right in saying, that notwithstanding the interdiction, the American exports to the West Indies had been as considerable as usual. The differences between Great Britain and the United States on this noisy question, so far, at least, appear to be about a shadow. Probably the colonial merchant trading to the West Indies has found out that this is the fact."

Consistency.—If Mr. Adams, or Mr. Clay, or Mr. Barbour, or any member of the Administration, go home to visit his farm and attend to his private business, the object of his journey is immediately misrepresented, and the "travelling cabinet," the "electioneering cabinet," is heard from a thousand voices, from Dr. Floyd, in the Hall of Congress, down to the veriest whipster in the opposition ranks. But Gen. Jackson can go a *thousand miles* to a *dinner*, with his *biographer*, and Generals and Governors in his train, receive addresses the most fulsome, in which his being the "people's candidate," is conspicuously introduced; he can do all this, become the splendid pageant of a notoriouly political and electioneering celebration, the main object of which was to advance his election to the Presidency,—and, our argus-eyed patriots can see nothing improper, nothing undignified, nothing wrong in it! Such a proceeding in a candidate for the Presidency, is unparalleled in this country; but Gen. Jackson was the actor, and his friends laud him to the skies, and endeavour to drown the voice of censure, issuing from an indignant people, in boisterous huzzas for the "glorious eighth of January!" Just as if a single victory, gained a month after peace was concluded, placed him beyond all restraint, & rendered that right and proper in him, which, in any other individual, whatever his rank or station, would be unpardonable, and would deprive him at once, and justly too, of the confidence of the people. This country has never before exhibited such a spectacle of *man-worship*, as is now passing before our eyes; and what the end of it will be, Heaven only knows! Yet our confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people is unshaken; and we fully believe, that when the day of trial comes, they will, undazzled by the glare of military renown, prefer eminent civil talents and virtues, for the first *civil* office in the world.

We understand that a letter has been received at Washington, by Mr. Clay, from Mr. Crawford, in which the latter not only acquits him of the bargain and corruption, but says, that if he had been situated as Mr. Clay was, he should have voted the same way. *Register.*

NEW-YORK, FEB. 26.

By the Packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, arrived last night from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of papers from thence to the 8th ult. and from London to the 7th.

The final refusal of the Porte to accept the intervention of the Allied Powers in the affairs of Greece having been repeated to the Ambassadors, after an extraordinary meeting of the Divan, it appears that they demanded their passports which were refused, and that they had left Constantinople on the 8th December. Mr. Stratford Canning is stated to have arrived at Corfu, and Mr. Ribeaupierre at Odessa; Count Gilleminot had proceeded in a Sardinian vessel to Toulon. Although every preparation for war was making, or was pretended to be making, by the Porte, no disposition actually hostile had been manifested.

We have received information from a source upon which we have the most implicit reliance, that the *KING of England*, at the latest dates, was dangerously ill, and that all hope of his living was abandoned. The information is from a gentleman in London who has access to the highest sources of information. The papers were not permitted to allude to the illness of the King. *N. Y. Tel.*

The time when the great battle is to be fought, approaches apace. No time ought to be lost—no exertion be spared—in marshalling the forces and stimulating each man to do his duty. The cause in Virginia is far from hopeless—vigorous and manly effort may yet carry it as the friends of the administration, and the opponents of military misrule, desire. From the most authentic sources, we assure our friends, that the prospects are brightening in every quarter. The revolution in Pennsylvania advances with rapid strides—in New York, the subtraction of Gov. Clinton's weight from the Jackson cause is decisive of the contest there, and under any circumstances—whether the people vote by Districts or by General Ticket, 24 votes are certain—in Kentucky, the late investigation, outraging in its progress every thing that was sacred, and ending in utter abortion, has tended more than every thing that preceded it to reanimate popular affection towards Mr. Clay—New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, are safe beyond doubt—Maryland will give Jackson 3 votes at most—even in Mississippi, movements of the people indicate a probability that the vote of the State will be for Mr. Adams. There is in the present aspect of things, every thing to encourage and nothing to depress. We have entire confidence in the re-election of Mr. Adams without the aid of Virginia, but it is not the less desirable that her great name should be arrayed against the principle of military rule, and that she herself should be once more united to a majority of the Union. *Whig.*

Governor of New York.—The papers of New York are already speculating upon the question who is to succeed De Witt Clinton as Governor of New York. Mr. Sanford, one of the Senators, Chief Justice Savage, and Wm. L. Marcy, Comptroller of the State, are mentioned. The Enquirer, edited by Maj. Noah, calls for the choice of Mr. Van Buren, as the ablest, and best qualified to unite the Jacksonians.

Some of the papers are beginning to speculate upon the probable political consequences of Mr. Clinton's death. The Advocate contains a sensible article from one of his political friends, affirming that Mr. Clinton's partizans had been carried to the support of General Jackson from deference to their leader, and intimating that *cess ante causa*, &c. This, we believe, is, and will be the truth. There seems to be no natural sympathy between the Clintonians and Jackson—and the fact that Van Buren is a Jackson leader, must incline them to look with aversion on that cause, now that the personal advantage Mr. Clinton and his friends for him, anticipated from Jackson's success, in leading to his choice as Secretary of State, no longer operates upon their conduct. *ib.*

Letter to the Editors of the Whig.

WASHINGTON, *Feb.* 23, 1828.

The news for some days past has been of the most gratifying and cheering character, especially from New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The death of Clinton and the recent demonstrations of public opinion in New York induces the confident belief that at least 24 of her votes will be in favor of the Administration. Should the general ticket system be adopted (which has passed one branch of their Legislature) the vote of the whole State is regarded as safe for the administration. The late *blow out* in the Senate and Mr. Clay's triumphant vindication are working wonders in that State. The intelligence which reaches us daily from all parts of Pennsylvania, induces the firm belief that that State, before the election, will be decidedly for the administration. All her principles and all her interests lead directly and irresistibly to this result—to do otherwise would be political *suicide* on her part.

Recent letters from sources of the highest respectability and intelligence in Maryland, say the administration cannot lose more than two votes in that State, some, say only one.

Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Delaware are all now pronounced by those who represent them to be out of all danger—that they are fixed for the administration—and this in fact is admitted by the more candid of the Jackson party.—It is also said that meetings and demonstrations have recently occurred in Mississippi which have considerably staggered the Jacksonites there.

In short, it seems the people are beginning to waken up and look at the question as it really is. Light begins to shine in upon the public mind, and from this to the day of the election, the cause of the country will regularly advance, as truth and reason resume their empire over falsehood and passion.

When the people come to the polls to deposit their votes, they will vote correctly, and the country will be safe. You may shortly look for demonstrations here which will lead to the most important results.

The President of the United States.

"What manner of man" should the President of the United States be?

Every intelligent man knows what the duties are of the President, and every one knows that it requires high qualifications to discharge them.

These qualifications are both moral and intellectual.

In the first place, then, the President of the United States should be a man of moral habits and unimpeachable character.—He should be capable of cool examination and reflection, and have control over his temper—a man who has respect for the Constitution and laws of his country, and who never would let his own judgment and volition in action in a subordinate capacity, determine the moment when it was fit the one should be dispensed with, and the other, violated and trampled upon.

He should be a man whose moral example, both in public and private life, would not be dangerous to follow; one of sound discriminating mind; of extensive and various learning; great political experience; thoroughly and practically acquainted with the science and practice of our Government, with the international law and all our relations, both foreign and domestic, internal and external; of plain manners; of temperate and business habits; easy of access; willing to know the right, and disposed to do it.

N. Y. Nat. Ad.

The Postmaster General, in a letter to the Editor of the Hunting Gazette, says,

"Mail carriers have only been prohibited from carrying newspapers out of the mail in cases where their delivery is required in the immediate vicinity of post offices. Where they are to be delivered at a distance from offices so great, as to render it inconvenient for subscribers to receive them through the offices, carriers are permitted to distribute them."

MOVING OF THE WATERS.

The papers from the interior of New-York present an animating view of the state of feeling in the country, in reference to the approaching Presidential election. "The young Lion of the West" has arisen and shaken the dew drops from his mane, and now stands prepared for the conflict—proud of strength and secure of victory. Public meetings, of old men, and of young men—the first for counsel and the second for action—have been held at Rochester and elsewhere, and others are called through many of the counties. These meetings are larger than have ever been known in that region, and the resolutions breathe the best spirit.

Meantime it is well known that the late caucus proceedings at Albany have proved a failure. Many of their own friends are disgusted with that imprudent measure. And the Poughkeepsie Journal, a strong Jackson paper speaks of its disastrous effects with terror and alarm. The editor anticipates the worst consequences to his own party from this attempt at dictation, and maintains that the Great Convention of the People, about to be held to sustain the Administration, will present a contrast to the caucus which will have prodigious effect against the "HEROITES." This convention should be held without delay. The Good Spirit is abroad.—*New-York Com. Adv.*

It will be seen by a reference to our report of proceedings, that Mr. Mallary has postponed his intention of calling up the Tariff bill until Monday next, when he has given notice that he will move the House to take it up, whatever might be the state of the appropriation bills. It is hoped that Mr. Mallary will call for the ayes and noes when he makes his motion, that the country may have better evidence than that of newspapers which never essay to speak the truth, of the dispositions of the conflicting parties in Congress upon this important subject. We have arrived at the period when the short session closes, and we have seen it trumpeted forth to the world, that never did the public business proceed so rapidly. We should be glad if the editors who have so unnecessarily made this assertion, would give us a list of the bills which have been passed. That is the way to show what has been done. That is the evidence which ought to be produced in support of the assertion; and we must be pardoned for saying it is the only evidence entitled to credit, and the only evidence which will satisfy the country. *Nat. Journal.*

It appears, from authentic information, that the Viceroy of Egypt bore the destruction of his fleet at Navarino, with singular equanimity. He was prepared for the catastrophe, and had apprized the Sublime Porte of his anticipation, after he heard of the treaty of mediation concluded between the courts of London, Paris and St. Petersburg.

Suicide.—It is stated in the Patterson, N. J. Intelligencer of the 20th inst. that the Reverend Peter D. Froeligh, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Aquackanonk, terminated his existence on the previous day, by cutting his throat. The editor of the Intelligencer accounts for this distressing occurrence by supposing the unhappy clergyman deranged, and mentions that he had, for some time before, manifested, at intervals, frequent symptoms of mental aberration.

Out of the latest batch of new London novels, we have read *Herbert Lacy* with particular pleasure. It is not distinguished by any great originality or power, but contains a variety of interesting sketches of character, and much shrewd observation and instruction and precept, conveyed in a style generally easy and elegant. The author is a Mr. Lister, a gentleman of rank and fortune, already eminent in this department of literature, by his "Granby." *Nat. Gaz.*

"Would you believe it possible," says a correspondent, "to divide the surface of a square inch of polished steel into 25,000,000 of equal and similar squares? The thing has been done, and a friend of mine whose letter is now before me, assures me that he has seen it. You have only to conceive each side of this square to be divided into 5,000 equal parts, and lines to be drawn horizontally, and vertically, crossing each other at right angles. The astonishing result will be, that 25,000,000 of equal and similar squares are contained in one square inch of highly polished steel, and distinctly visible through a microscope. *Sheffield Iris.*

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. William H. Standley.

In this county, on Friday, Mr. James Capps.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Thomas Greer, sen. deceased, on Wednesday the 26th inst. the following property, to wit:—a quantity of Corn, Fodder, &c. farming tools; Stock, of all kinds; two new road Wagons; blacksmith tools, and a variety of other articles not necessary to mention.

ALSO.

12 or 14 NEGROES,

including girls, boys, and fellows. A credit of 12 months will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS J. GREER,
ANDREW GREER,
SAMUEL NEEL,
JOHN HARTT, } *Executors.*

FOUND,

ON Tuesday of the Court, a SILVER WATCH, which the owner can have, by applying at this office, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

March 8, 1828.—73.

GOODMAN'S HOTEL,

At the Sign of the Golden Ball.

THE subscriber has opened a Boarding House and House of Entertainment, at the corner of King and Broad-streets, opposite the Court-House.

He promises to afford, both to the Boarder and Traveller, who will favor him with patronage, his undivided exertions to please, both in comfort and charges.

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, Feb. 16, 1828—3t174.

NOTICE.

Will be sold, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. at the late dwelling house of Wm. Lees, dec.

ALL the perishable property belonging to the Estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Cows, Sheep, Corn and Fodder, Wheat, Rye, and Oats; a quantity of baled Cotton; a Cotton Gin; a quantity of pine and walnut Plank; one set of Blacksmith tools; one ditto of Hatters' tools; two road wagons and harness, also, one gig and harness; all the plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture; also, other articles, too tedious to mention. Also, at the same time and place, will be hired a number of Negroes belonging to said estate. Also will be rented, several tracts of Land, of a good quality. Sale to commence about 10 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JANE LEES,
WM. LEES, Junr. } *Adm'rs.*

February 28th, 1828—3t74.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Tunis H. Neel having deceased some time in the month of August, 1822, and the subscriber having administered upon his estate, he hereby notifies Samuel Neel, one of the brothers of the deceased, to come forward & receive his share of the property belonging to the estate of the aforesaid T. H. Neel.

3t74. JESSE C. NEALE, *Adm'r.*

LAST NOTICE,

TO all those indebted to the estate of WM. ALEXANDER, deceased. They are hereby required to make payment on or before the 20th inst. as the debts of the estate will not permit longer indulgence.

A. ALEXANDER,
P. ALEXANDER, } *Executors.*

March 4th, 1828—3t74.

THOS. GREER, Senr's. ESTATE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the Estate of THOMAS GREER, sen. deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate, to call and make settlement; and all having claims against the estate, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

THOS. J. GREER,
ANDREW GREER,
SAMUEL NEEL,
JOHN HARTT, } *Executors.*

February 29, 1828—4t-7

LOST,

ON Friday last, the 29th February, between Charlotte and the residence of the subscriber, on the Tuckasegee road, an old red morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a variety of papers, such as notes, receipts, &c. which can be of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever may find said Pocket Book and return it to the subscriber, or leave it at the Post-Office, or any store in Charlotte, shall be suitably rewarded. JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.

March 1, 1828.

State of North-Carolina, } *Lincoln County.* }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1828.

Mary Wells, *vs.* the Executors, heirs and devisees of Burrell Wells, deceased.

Petition for dower of land and distributive share of personal estate.

IT appearing to the court, that Adam Hoyle, one of the Executors to the will of Burrel Wells, deceased, Alexander Patteraon and wife, and Anderson Wells and wife, who are heirs and legatees of Burrel Wells, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Catawba Journal, requiring the said Adam Hoyle, Alexander Patterson and wife, and Anderson Wells and wife, to appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the third Monday in January, 1828. VARDY M'BEE.

March 4th, 1828—3t74—pr. adv. 1 50.

Job printing, neatly executed at this Office.

Poetry.

From the Warren, (R. I.) Star.

THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose
In all its beauty dress'd;
We love to hear our friends disclose
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see ship arrive,
Well laden, to our shore;
We love to see our neighbors thrive,
And love to bless the poor.

We love to see a domestic life
With uninterrupted joys;
We love to see a youthful wife
Not pleased with trifling toys.

We love all these—yet far above
All that we ever said,
We love what every PRINTER LOVES,
To have subscriptions paid.

FUNERAL HYMN.—*By Bishop Heber.*

Thou art gone to the grave! but we will not deplore thee,
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb:
Thy Saviour has passed through its portal before thee,
And the lamp of His love is thy guide thro' the gloom!

Thou art gone to the grave! we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of Mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may die, for the *sinless* has died!

Thou art gone to the grave! and, its mansion forsaking,
Perchance thy weak spirit in fear lingered long;
But the mild rays of Paradise beamed on thy waking,
And the sound which thou heardst was the Seraphim's song!

Thou art gone to the grave! but we will not deplore thee,
Whose God was Thy ransom, Thy guardian and guide;
He gave thee, He took thee, and He will restore thee,
And death has no sting, for the Saviour has died!

JACKSON MEETING IN IREDELL.

Pursuant to public notice, on Monday the 21st inst. a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Iredell county, friendly to the election of *Gen. Andrew Jackson* to the next Presidency, assembled at the Court-House in Statesville.

Gen. George L. Davidson was called to the chair: Col. Abner F Caldwell, James Thompson, Esq and Capt. Milton Campbell, were appointed secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, Samuel King, Esq. explained the object of the meeting, in a truly plain yet able and animated address, which added much to the dignity and importance of the meeting, and gave high satisfaction to the assembly.

On motion of John Mushat, Esq. a committee was appointed to prepare and present an address and resolutions, expressive of the wishes of the meeting. The following persons were then nominated and appointed to compose said committee, viz: John Mushat, Esq. Samuel King, Esq. Col. A. F. Caldwell, James Thompson, Esq. Captain Milton Campbell, Thos. Kerr, Joseph W. Murdock, Esq. Pinkney Caldwell, Esq. Jas. McClelland, Esq. William F. Cowan, Nicholas Norton, Capt. Andrew King, John Moore, Esq. John Feimster, and Scarlet Clascock, sen. After having retired for some time, the committee returned and presented the following address and resolutions:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The design of our meeting has already been made known, and ably explained. It is important, and cannot but enlist the feelings and excite zealous yet solemn and candid attention of the friend of his country. Possessed of the intelligence necessary to a correct and dignified understanding of their rights, and taught by the history of the governments that have been, the danger of suffering without remonstrance the slightest encroachments upon their privileges, the American people, with a vigilance not only laudable but peculiar to themselves, have opposed the assumption and exercise of power which might violate the constitution or impair their liberties. While this vigilance exists, the innovator upon their rights, although artful and cunning, must be unsuccessful; and it can only be under the influence of the hope that this vigilance has become languid or extinct, that he will be induced to continue or renew his factious enterprise. Hence in governments where the people have lost their rights, and been ingulphed in wretchedness and slavery, their ruin, though in many cases rapid, has been generally effected by degrees. Fearing lest the transition from the enjoyment of wonted privileges might either be too sudden or too great, the enemy of the liberties of mankind has always studiously concealed his unhallowed designs, or endeavored to diminish the importance of the right he assailed. By such means have nations been lulled into thoughtless security, not suspecting danger until oppression's yoke proclaimed to others what they felt, and proved their ruin to be inevitable. Those ancient Republics whose glory and felicity have been described by the faithful historian, live on *record* to give us lessons of wisdom, and guard us against the intrigue & corruption of men who, amidst the highest pretensions of patriotism, were sacrificing their country's liberties on the altar of the most unholy ambition. And, fellow-citizens, is there no danger of such evils, among ourselves? From the imperfection and depravity of human nature, freedom from danger of this kind ought not to be expected: and if expected by any, such expectations must be entertained in opposition to facts. The wisdom of our fathers, who framed for us a constitution or bond of union, foresaw that such evils would spring up among us; and, with a precaution unequalled by earthly legislators, made provisions either to prevent their taking root, or to check their growth and exterminate them before they arrived at maturity. Thus far these provisions have been effectual; and while the same virtue actuates and governs the American people that has appeared so conspicuous in times that are past, unhallowed ambition will only add to the disgrace and ignominy of its wretched subjects. The people possess the physical power, and in governments like our's, have the right of electing their rulers. Being thus sovereign, although the veil of delusion may for a time overspread their minds and cause them to lose sight of their privileges, yet if intelligent, they will rise in their majesty, rend asunder the veil, and assert their rights; for one, and not the least of the excellencies of our government is, that the Ruler is dependant upon and accountable to the people for his conduct. While, therefore, political virtue predominates, and intelligence, the foundation of that virtue, is promoted, we have little to fear. But the moment the people, through avarice, luxury, or political corruption, become ignorant of their rights, and forget their interests therewith connected, the cloud of ruin begins to gather. The noble exertions of a few who still stand between the "living and the dead," may for a time stay its gathering and avert its angry aspect: yet it will again collect, and the short calm will only render the shock of its burst more terrible.

We assemble, then, not to calumniate nor detract from any merit to which the Rulers of our government are justly entitled; but to give and recive information respecting them, and the measures they pursue and advocate; to express our opinions with candor, and fearlessly, on a subject of the highest magnitude, and at this time exciting an interest not even surpassed by that which existed on the first election of Jefferson to the office of President. In the days of that sage and patriot, what was the political stand made and the course followed by our present chief Magistrate? We find him opposing, with a spiecies of vehemence always indicative of a bad cause, measures which experience (whose evidence is irresistible) has proved to be the effect of that wisdom and foresight which, with prophetic glance, penetrated the veil of futurity, and saw with a light distinct and enrapturing, what would advance the glory and promote the interests of a nation destined to move among others as one of the first political importance. It was not therefore to be expected, that a party whose understandings were either too limited to foresee those future glories and interests of our country, or whose minds were so strongly warped by prejudice as to denounce the measures calculated to advance and promote them, would long stand before such superior wisdom and candor. Times were to be changed; and did our present chief Ruler believe, that in order still to float on the popular current, he must change with them! The change of his political course was indeed sudden; but as we do not pretend to know the heart, we forbear to condemn the motives inducing thereto; yet we confidently assert, that, to suppose it possible, upon the common and established principles of the philosophy of the human mind, for an individual through sincere and upright motives, suddenly to abandon a system of politics, matured, conscientiously adopted, and steadily pursued, for a number of years, is as absurd as to suppose, upon the principles of Natural Philosophy, that the same individual could create a world. We might recall to your recollection the pledge of the Oracle of the present administration, relative to the willingness of our present chief magistrate to barter away the interests of the Western States, which interests are immediately and necessarily connected with the free navigation of that mighty stream the Mississippi, which bears on its bosom to a ready market the richest productions of the most fertile part of the U. States. We might indeed turn your attention to scenes accompanying the last Presidential election, and ask how it came to pass that the voice and wishes of the people were disregarded by their representatives? How it came to pass that the strenuous advocate for the right of instruction so suddenly changed his opinion, or at least by his conduct denied the right he once advocated? Or how it came to pass that the present Secretary (as the event proved) could give his friends to understand, previous to the election, that his elevation to the office he now holds depended upon, or would be rendered certain by, the election of the present Chief Magistrate? A faithful answer to these interrogatories will prove to the candid and impartial inquirer after truth, the existence of a combination disgraceful to the rulers, and dangerous to the rights of a free people.

Unpleasant and evilly ominous in relation to the correctness and purity of the present administration, are the facts which were disclosed by the appointment of Ministers to the British government. It cannot be denied, that a man so decrepid by disease and the infirmities of old age, as to be rendered unable to serve as Senator of the United States, was the first appointed. What did the event prove? It proved that the appointment was at least injudicious, for he was obliged to return without effecting the business upon which he had been sent. Who was his successor? A man who had sat in the councils of the seditious, aiding and abetting their treasonable projects. To give you an example of folly and extravagance in the present administration of the government, which the wise and sober-minded of our own and all succeeding ages do and will consider as the "miserable abortion" of political fanaticism, we need only name the *Panama Congress;* concerning which however, our surprise might be expected to be somewhat diminished, by attending to the bold, unprecedented, and unconstitutional language empoyed by our present Chief Ruler, when in his first Message to Congress he expressed his sentiments on this subject.

Fellow-citizens: are not the times out of joint? Is there not something rotten in the administration of our government? Is there no need of reform, when the confidence of the people in their rulers is shaken, if not entirely destroyed? Yea, is there not danger, that unless a remedy be applied to our political maladies, the whole body will soon be affected, when, alas! a cure will be impossible! We are aware that the cry of *faction*, will be raised by our political opponents. We only, in a friendly manner, express a hope that they will first endeavor to understand the term correctly. We disavow all secret machinations against those who differ from us in opinion; and without arrogance, we deny that we are actuated by busy and turbulent spirits, for the purpose of promoting selfish ends. We speak our sentiments with the frankness and intrepidity of freemen. Our great object is the good and prosperity of our common country, whose liberties our fathers purchased with their blood and treasure, and have handed them down to us, that we might transmit them to our successors, unsullied in their lustre, and undiminished in their power to bless. Guided by such views, we believe it to be of the utmost importance that the individual clothed with the highest office in our government, ought to be incorruptible in his integrity, inflexible in his patriotism, economical in his views of national policy, and uninfluenced by selfish motives in the exercise of the power given to him by the constitution. Give to us a man distinguished by qualifications like these, (call him *Military Chieftain*, or by any other name you please) and there is a hope that the administration of our government will be restored to its pristine purity.

Where shall such an one be found? On this subject, with a large and respectable portion of the people of this state and of the U. States, we believe that in Gen. ANDREW JACKSON these qualifications exist in an eminent degree. His integrity and patriotism are above suspicion; his economical views of national policy, and his disinterestedness, are known and acknowledged.

Your committee, then, believe, 1st. That the present administration of the national government is extravagant and prodigal, selfish and unwise; and ought therefore to be reformed.—If additional evidence of the truth of this proposition be demanded, we refer the inquirer to the conduct of the members of the Cabinet, visiting different states, and various places, for the purpose of promoting electioneering purposes; conduct not only unprecedented, but unequall'd in disgrace in the annals of our country.

2d. That a reform cannot be effected, or effected with that speed and facility which the exigencies of our country require, while the present Chief Magistrate holds the office of President.

3d. That the best interests of our country do therefore loudly call for a change of persons, to whom by the constitution the administration of the government is entrusted.

4. That it is the duty of all those who wish to preserve our Republican institutions in safety, and transmit them to posterity in their purity, to use all honorable and lawful means to effect such a change. Therefore.

Resolved, that we will unite with our fellow-citizens throughout the U. States, in supporting Gen. *Andrew Jackson* for the next President; and that, as we have full confidence in the ability, the integrity and patriotism of *John C. Calhoun*, we will support him for Vice President.

Resolved, That Gen. George L. Davidson, Samuel King, Esq. James Thompson, Esq. John Moore, Esq. and Col. A. F. Caldwell, be appointed as Delegates, to meet with others from the counties comprising the district, to choose an Elector to be placed on the general ticket; and that said five compose the Committee of Correspondence, regulating the time and place of meeting said delegates, and all other business therewith connected.

Resolved, That said delegates be instructed to give their votes to no one as an Elector, unless perfectly satisfied that if elected, he will give his vote for Gen. A Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President.

Resolved, That John Mushat, Esq. Franklin Davidson, Esq. Wm. L. Davidson, Capt. Andrew King, Elihu King, S. Glascock, sen. Horace Redman, Esq. Jos. M. Bogle, Esq. John Feimster, John McLelland, Henry M. Smith, D. Sigmand, F. M. Alexander, Jas. P. McRee, Esq. Jas. Sloan, Capt. James S. Byers, Wm. F. Cowan, P. Caldwell, Esq. Whitfield Kerr, J. Kibler, Esq. Jos. Murdock, Esq. T. Kerr, N. Norton, Capt. M. Campbell, Wm. A. Shepherd, W. C. Worke, Richard Sullivan, Saml. Welch, H. Bustle, Jas. Guy, W. Scott, Saml. Tomlinson, Robt. Young, Neil M'Kay, Jacob Tipps, Alexander Lackey, Edward Journey, Capt. T. Tucker, Thos. James, James James, Wm. Calahan, Wm. Butler, Percival Campbell, Esq. T. M. Campbell, George W. Cook, James McLelland, Esq. Otho Gillespie, W. M'Ewen, sen. W. M'Ewen, jr. Wm. B. Jones, Hugh Jones, Geo. Thompson, Wiley Gaither, John Young, jr. David Houston, N. Tomlinson, Ezra Sharpe, L. R. White, Milas Potts, Wm. M'Lelland, David Waddle, David Stephenson, W. Stephenson, sen. Wm. Stephenson, J. Stepenson, sen. Col. John M'Kee, Daniel Matheson, Capt. S. Olby, John Woods, Capt. W. Mears, Col. Thos. Crawford, John Miller, Benj. Henline, Capt. Wm. Feimster, George Robinson, Benjamin Brevard, Joseph Sharpe, and D. Reece, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence on the part of this meeting, to promote its object.

Resolved, That copies of these proceeding be transmitted to each Militia company, through their Captain, for their approbation.

All which is respectfully submitted, by your committee. (Signed)

JOHN MUSHAT, *Chairman.*

The question was then put: Are the foregoing address, propositions and resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting? Which was carried unanimously in the affirmative, and with a liveliness and spirit of animation, which bespoke the earnestness and sincerity of the vote.

Ordered, that copies of these proceedings be signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretaries, and sent to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, Raleigh Star, and Catawba Journal, for publication.

GEO. L. DAVIDSON, *Chr'n.*

A. F. CALDWELL,
JAMES THOMPSON,
MILTON CAMPBELL. } *Secretaries.*

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Leap Year.—This being the year in which Ladies are privileged to do their own courting, we, the subscribers, three Bachelors, now sitting in conclave, have determined to give public notice, that we will, until the first of May next, receive sealed proposals from such as are desirous of entering into the married state. We are men of good standing in Society, aged 22, 26 and 28 years; 5 feet 6 inches, 5 feet 7 inches and 5 feet 11 inches high; tolerably good looking, to say the least, and possess every requisite for making reasonable women happy. We are not particular about the size or height of the applicants; they must be not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age. They must be of fair complexion, and be able to give good references. Secrecy on our part will be strictly observed. Direct to the undersigned, through the Post Office.

P—— W——,
M—— S——,
R—— H——,

January 29. 1828.

Animal Gratitude.—Lately at Watertown, New-York, a boy of 14 years of age, while herding cattle on the farm of Reidley's, was attacked by a bull, without the least provocation. He was repeatedly knocked down and trampled upon for a length of time, so as to be very severely bruised in all parts of the body. No person being near, his cries were not heard; and fatal consequences would have very soon ensued, had he not been released in a most singular manner. While the furious animal was getting more enraged, he was attacked by the rest of the cattle (oxen) in so determined a manner, that in order to defend himself, he left the boy, who was fortunately still able to remove, and who was thus enabled to escape. Such an example of the exertion of a degree of intellect in cattle, led to an enquiry of the boy regarding the circumstances of the case. The boy informed the writer of this article, that only one of the cattle came first to his rescue, and attacked the bull, and in a little time the others came, as if to the assistance of the first. This grateful and generous animal had been, during the last winter, in rather a sickly condition, during which time the boy had paid it considerable attention, giving it handsfull of corn, and otherwise administering to its comforts, which attention it has so nobly repaid, by rescuing its benefactor from a violent and shocking death.

A recent traveller, gives the following account of a Greek funeral:—"A low bier standing near the centre of the church floor, bore the corpse, the remains of a female. On her head was a white turban, in which was gracefully entwined a large braid of hair. She was dressed in a long brown silk mantle, with edges trimmed with sable. Her head was resting on a pillow of yellow silk, beautifully figured with gold, and a small coverlet of the same spread over the lower part of the body, and hung down from the foot of the bier. She seemed like a person who had thrown herself on a couch, to rest from the fatigue of a journey. No coffin, no shroud, none of wonted habiliments of the dead were seen. On each side of the bier, stood large waxen candles, and around were standing hundreds of friends, each bearing a lighted taper in his hand. Half an hour or more, the priests alternately recited the funeral service, and at short intervals numbers recited a sacred song. The scriptures were open, and from the ancient Greek read, *the hour is coming, in the which all that are in their graves shall hear his voice, and come forth.* An aged priest, with a long hairy head, standing by the side of the dead, in their own native dialect, then addressed the people. He stood there, he said, to speak for her who could no longer speak for herself, and for her to forgive any, who might ever have injured her. If she had herself injured any, he hoped they would freely forgive her. The assembly with united voices, responded, "we forgive, and may she also be forgiven of her God," crossing themselves and bowed. The crowd then parted, and the relatives stood near. The eye of the husband was now, for the last time, fixed on the object of his affections. Thrice he crossed himself, then bowed and kissed the cheek now cold in death; and so feeling, so affectionate was the last farewell, that no one could pronounce it ceremony merely. The deceased was then borne to the depository of the dead, and when laid in the tomb, the priest poured oil on her head, repeating one of the Psalms of David, *the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.*

Influence of the Female Character.

Compare the condition and pursuits of the mass of men with those of women, and tell me on which side lies the inferiority. While the greater part of our sex are engaged in turning up the clods of the earth, fashioning the materials which are to supply the physical wants of our race, exchanging the products of industry of different countries, toiling amidst the perils of war and the tumults of politics—to you is committed the nobler task of moulding the infant mind; it is for you to give their character to succeeding ages; it is yours to control the stormy passions of man, to inspire him with those sentiments which subdue his ferocity, and make his heart gentle and soft; it is yours to open to him the truest and purest sources of happiness, and prompt him to the love of virtue and religion. A *wife, a mother!* How sacred and venerable these names! What nobler objects can the most aspiring ambition propose to itself than to fulfil the duties which these relations imply! Instead of murmuring that your field of influence is so narrow, my friends, should you not rather tremble at the magnitude and sacredness of your responsibility? When you demand of man a higher education than has hitherto been given you, and claim to drink from the same wells of knowledge as himself, should it not be that you may be thus enabled, not to rush into that sphere which nature has marked for him, but to move more worthily and gracefully within your own.

Thatcher's Sermon.

Dr. Howe has in his possession the helmet of Lord Byron. It is surmounted with a crest and plume; and on a plate in front, the arms of the Byrons are attachad in embossed silver. It was given by Byron just before his death to a young Greek, who was in his family. The latter perished in an expedition. The sword belonging formerly to Lord Byron, is also in Dr. Howe's custody. Mr. Miller, to whom it now belongs, purchased it at auction. Mr. Stuyvesaut and Dr. Howe have brought with them two Greek boys, in their native costume. They are very lively and intelligent. Their mothers gave them to the gentlemen above mentioned.

N. Y. Com Adv.

Subjects for the Pulpit.—"The preacher of everlasting truth, has certanly the noblest subjects that ever elevated and enkindled the soul of man. Not the intrigues of a Philip, not the plots of a Cataline; but the rebellion of angels, the creation of a world, the incarnation and death of the Son of God, the resurrection of man, the dissolution of nature, the general judgment and the final confirmation of countless millions of men and angels in happiness or misery. No subjets are so sublime; none are so interesting to the feelings of a reflecting audience. No orator was himself ever so deeply interested in his snbject, as a godly minister is in the truths which he presses upon his hearers. If on any topic he can become impassioned, and be carried beyond himself, it is on the theme of immortal love, and the everlasting destinies of men."

O ye orators and philosophers, who make the civivilization of the species your dream! look to Christian Missionaries, if you want to see the men who realize it. You may deck the theme with the praises of your unsubstantial eloquence: but these are the men who are to accomplish the business! They are now risking every earthly comfort of existence in the cause: while you sit in silken security, and pour upon their holy undertaking the cruelty of your scorn.